

FEDERAL FUNDS- 1940
RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

Missouri Sharecroppers

In New Plan of Self-Help

Call 2-9-40 Kansas City, Mo.
CHARLESTON, Mo. (ANP)—On a tract of land inside the Birds Point-New Madrid floodway, a colored colony of 50 sharecropper families have settled themselves to attempt a new plan of self-help in their fight for sustenance and homes. Calling themselves "The Christian Era," they intend making an effort to solve their problems without the aid of state or federal agencies.

The land, allotted them about 2,000 acres, is the property of the Tri-States Lumber company, and is being sold for \$10 per acre with a 10 per cent down payment, the rest amortized over a 10-year period.

The land, apportioned into 40-acre parcels with a family to each, is virgin and fertile because of frequent overflows in past years. It is subject to artificial irrigation in the regulation of the Mississippi river.

The Christian Era will be headed by a Negro board of directors. A similar plan is being considered for white sharecroppers.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
March 5, 1940

The Journal's Republic of

LETTERS

Go, write it in a martial-hand, be brief—it is no matter how witty.—Twelfth Night.

THOSE MILLIONS OF IDLE ACRES

Editor, The Journal: That is a mighty sensible letter of Mr. L. C. Green headed "Buy Land." There are 10,000,000 Negroes in the South, 85 per cent have no home of their own. Seventy five per cent do not break even, and therefore a liability on the public. There are hundreds of millions of idle acres in the South serving no worth while purpose. Press dispatches state the banks have \$42,000,000,000 surplus and \$6,000,000,000 idle cash, for which there is no demand. Why not use this idle cash to help tenants and sharecroppers to become home owners, self-sustaining tax-paying citizens? Uncle Sam gives the best security in the world.

It is absurd to say the credit of the country is endangered by \$45,000,000,000 debt when our potential wealth is more than \$300,000,000,000. Director Ward, at Montezuma, Ga., is demonstrating on 20,000 acres Negroes can be self-sustaining and pay for farms; having more to eat, better health, more comfortable houses to live in and a greater cash income after all expenses are paid than has the average tenant, white or colored, in the South.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
May 3, 1940

Striking Progress Made In Negro Resettlement On Flint River Farms

11,000-Acre Tract Looks Like Garden;
Young and Old Work and Are Happy

By MRS. J. M. MOORE

MONTEZUMA, Ga., May 3.—The Flint River Farms, Negro resettlement project established by the government four years ago in the Montezuma district, is fast becoming one of Georgia's model farms. Comprising approximately 11,000 acres and cultivated by 106 families, the great tract, terraced and worked under the most skillful supervision, looks like a garden.

Cotton is planted on 1,391 acres and 80 per cent is up, says Amos Ward, manager of the farms. Other major crops planted are oats, wheat, peanuts and corn. Lespedeza, sown with the oats, will make a hay crop after the oats are cut this spring.

Every family has a cow, hogs and chickens sufficient for home use and some to sell; an orchard, and three acres devoted to potatoes and vegetables from which they are expected to can 500 quarts of products for winter use.

Modern houses have been built on each unit and the REA lines have brought current for lights and radio. Bermuda lawns and shrubbery and flowers are seen at every home.

An interesting feature of the work at the farms is that being done by the NYA. Ten boys and 30 girls are busy in the workshop and at the looms, under the supervision of Minnie Head, home economist, and Lewis Kendrick, vocational teacher. The boys had built a contrivance for treating cotton seed with seresan, were making poultry brooders and seats for the community house. They cultivate six acres around the school plant in cotton and peanuts, and the proceeds will buy coal and wood for the school next winter and pay the electric bills.

The girls weave rugs, make dresses, aprons and shirts for sale,

and make dresses for women on the farms, charging only 20 cents when the material is furnished. They work a garden adjoining the community house and from this garden they can string beans and lima beans for the school lunch room in the farm. They will also dry peaches during peach season and, with the addition of surplus commodities, they expect to have food for the hot lunches. Their rag rugs are sold for 25 cents and the rugs from bought material for \$1.50. The making of tufted bedspreads will be begun soon and plans are under way for the development of a real industry.

Alabama Ranks High

In Negro Birth Volume

More negroes were born in Alabama in 1938 than in any other state in the Union except Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina, according to information received by the State Department of Health from the Bureau of the Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce and made public Thursday.

Negro births in Alabama in 1938 totaled 23,207, as compared with 25,723 for Georgia, 29,505 for Mississippi, 24,665 for North Carolina, and 26,700 for the United States as a whole.

Although no state failed to report a single negro birth during the year, one State, Vermont, reported only one and 10 states—Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming—reported less than 10 each.

Sheffield, Ala., Tri-Cities Daily
January 6, 1940

Is Aiding Negroes

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 6—Gratification was expressed today by Dr. D. G. Gill, Director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases of the State Department of Health, in the interest shown by the negroes of Macon County in the traveling venereal disease diagnostic and treatment clinic placed in service in that county a few weeks ago as a means of reducing the prevalence of these diseases among the colored people.

This clinic, consisting of a specially built body attached to a large motor truck chassis, is in charge of a physician and nurse and is equipped with the most modern facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of the venereal diseases, including sterilizing equipment. It makes the rounds of the various communities in the county on a regular schedule.

"Every indication is that the clinic is doing a great work in helping to solve the venereal disease problem in Macon county," Dr. Gill said.

"The negroes of the communities in which it operates have shown much interest in it and a great eagerness to avail themselves of its facilities, which are of course entirely free."

Dr. Gill added that, at the end of its period of operation in Macon county, the clinic would be placed in operation in other Alabama counties.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
February 2, 1940

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Montgomery, Ala. Journal
February 28, 1940

ASSIST NEEDY MOTHERS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 27.—(AP) County Health authorities announced that the children's bureau of the U. S. health office has approved an annual appropriation of \$10,000 to be used in the obstetrical care of indigent mothers. The mothers will be given free hospitalization.

Wilmington News
February 26, 1940

\$10,000 FOR INDIGENT MOTHERS
TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The children's bureau of the Federal Health Department has approved an annual appropriation of \$10,000 to be used by the Macon County Health Department in the obstetrical care of hundreds of indigent mothers of the county. According to county authorities, this program will provide free hospitalization to the indigent mothers. White patients will be taken care of at St. Margaret's Hospital in Montgomery, while Negro patients will be cared for at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital here. The County Department of Public Welfare is assisting the Health Department in promoting this program.

Andalusia, Ala., Star
March 14, 1940

Expansion of Maternal, Child Service

Montgomery, Ala.—Expansion of maternal and child care services now available at the Slossfield Community Center, in Jefferson county, similar expansion of services now available in Macon county, and provision of medical, nursing and hospital care for maternity cases, newborn infants and children of that county have been made possible by approval of plans for these projects submitted some time ago to the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor by Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, and Dr. B. F. Austin, Director of the State Health Department's Bureau of Hygiene and Nursing, according to announcement by the State Health Department.

The Slossfield project provides for expansion of maternal and of child health programs already established and a special demonstration of medical care and of the care of new-born infants. It includes provision of one full-time junior obstetrician (negro) to assist local physicians in maternity cases, a part-time obstetrician and a part-time pediatrician to supervise the program and serve as instructors to the physicians in attendance and as consultants in the service to be rendered. In addition to these, local physicians will be employed on a fee basis to provide medical care for maternity cases under the supervision of the obstetrician, and a part-time dentist will be employed. The maternity and child health service now available at the Slossfield Community Center will be increased by the addition of one maternity and one child health clinic a week, while dental service now available will be supplemented by the addition of as many dental clinic sessions as the part-time dentist can provide. The building at the Sloss-

field Community Center now being used by the negro Health Association will be converted into a ten-bed maternity home for care of maternity cases and new-born infants. Home delivery service and post-partum care will also be provided. Nursing service now available will be expanded by the addition of one supervisory nurse and ten staff nurses, who will provide hospital, clinic, home-delivery, bedside care and general public health nursing service in the area to be served. Provision is also made for bedside nursing care on a fee basis for acutely ill maternity cases and sick children. Postgraduate education for the physicians practicing in the Slossfield area and for staff members of the State and County health departments is also provided.

The full-time obstetrician and the full-time pediatrician on the staff of the State Department of Health and the East Alabama Health District will assist in the administration, conduct and supervision of the Macon County program, providing clinical case consultation and assisting in the supervision of maternity and pediatric clinics. The resident physician at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, at Tuskegee Institute, will conduct maternity clinics and attend deliveries at the hospital and abnormal deliveries in patient's homes. Maternity clinics now in operation will be increased by two, out-patient clinics in pediatric and obstetrics will be provided at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, and hospital care will be provided for maternity cases, new born infants and sick children.

A white nurse will be added to the local health department staff to serve as supervisor for all county health nursing activities and to do home visiting. A negro nurse will also be added.

Funds to finance these projects were made available from a special

appropriation under the Social Security Act for use by the Children's Bureau in promoting maternal and child health through the establishment of demonstration centers to be operated under the auspices of State and county health departments.

Sheffield, Ala., Tri-Cities Daily
March 8, 1940

MATERNAL, CHILD
CARE SERVICES
TO BE EXPANDED

Children's Bureau Of U. S.
Labor Department Is Co-
operating In Projects

MONTGOMERY, Mar. 8—Expansion of maternal and child care services now available at the Slossfield Community Center, in Jefferson county, similar expansion of services now available in Macon county, and provision of medical, nursing and hospital care for maternity cases, new-born infants and children of that county have been made possible by approval of plans for these projects submitted some time ago to the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor by Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, and Dr. B. F. Austin, Director of the State Health Department's Bureau of Hygiene and Nursing, according to announcement by the State Health Department.

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